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C.I.A. Adopts Code to Avert Abus

By JEFF GERTH Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — The Central Intelligence Agency, in response to disclosures about the Libyan activities of former agents, has adopted a new code of conduct that prohibits the use of public office and inside information for private gain, according to agency officials and Congressional sources.

The code, which was distributed within the agency in the last few days, says that employees of the agency enjoy a "special trust" and calls for them to maintain high standards of conduct to Libya and are both fugitive

'during and after' their Government employment, the sources said.

The new standard, for the first time, extends agency regulations to former likely that intelligence proprietaries employees, but the C.I.A. is not able to enforce sanctions against such people Mr. Wilson. who violate the code, according to Dale Peterson, an agency spokesman.

The code was given today to members of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, which held more closed hearings into the activities of two former agents, Edwin P. Wilson and Frank E. Terpil. The two were indicted in 1980 on charges of illegally shipping explosives

Today's hearings covered Mr. Wilson's work from 1971 to 1976 for a secret Navy intelligence unit, Task: Force 157. Adm. Bobby R. Inman, who disbanded telligence, and who is currently Deputy after their Government service. Director of Central Intelligence, appeared before the committee.

Mr. Wilson operated a number of Washington-based companies that served as fronts for Task Force 157, and, those statutes. after leaving the Government, continved to use those same corporations in his Libyan dealings, according to public worth increased from \$200,000 to \$2 mil- the agency in 1977 because of their inlion, according to credit records.

The House committee is interested in determining the extent to which the. The committee will finish its closed C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies hearings tomorrow, when Defense Demonitor and control the activities of se partment officials are expected to discret corporations used in clandestine in cuss Mr. Wilson's recruitment of memtelligence operations. The C.I.A. runs bers of the Army Special Forces to bein taries, to provide cover for agents, to will hold public hearings on the matter "wash" money for covert operations, within the next month. and for other clandestine purposes.

New Security Procedures

The new code of conduct prohibits employees of the agency from using its facilities and C.I.A.-derived information in private business dealings.

Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky, who heads the legislative subcommittee of the intelligence panel, said after the hearing that

changes in auditing, reporting and security procedures outlined today by Admiral Inman had made it highly uncould be misused, as was the case with

Mr. Mazzoli said, however, that the committee was still looking to possible legislation in the area later in the year, after a "continuing dialogue with the

Representative Albert Gore Jr. Democrat of Tennessee, said he believed the agency had been "blinded" in its analyses of Iran under the deposed Shah and Libya, in part because of close ties between agency personnel and the two countries. Mr. Gore said he intended to propose legislation requiring members of the intelligence committee to the unit in 1977 as Director of Naval In-

Officials of the agency, like all Government employees, are subject to various Federal criminal conflict of interest cials, no current or former employee of the agency has ever been charged under

However, some C.I.A. officials have been disciplined or dismissed for misrecords. From 1967 to 1976, while he was conduct in the past, as in the case of two in the Government, Mr. Wilson's net agency officials who were dismissed by volvement with Mr. Wilson.

secret businesses, known as proprie train terrorists in Libya. The committee